Dixion: Women's Liberation And The Meaning Of Rage

Editors note: Mortar Board, the woman's honorary organization, is sponsoring a symposium on Women's Liberation this weekend. The featured speaker will be Marlene Dixon, a sociology professor at McGill University. The following article deals with her views on the role of women in society and the need for a women's liberation movement.

By KARIN ABARBANEL

Women, Blacks, Latins, Indians and poor whites are united under a societal yoke which radical sociologist Marlene Dixon characterizes as a "mechanism of oppression." Based on the "ideology of male supremacy," this oppression is expressed in a variety of forms ranging from the myth-creation of a stereotyped female role to male chauvinism which in its most extreme form is indicative of a racist attitude battened upon institutionalized minority oppression.

Current of Liberation

Women, sensing the current of liberation in the sixties, and realizing the importance of their participation in this movement, have countered the "ideology of male supremacy" with a new "ideology that rejects every hallowed cultural assumption about the nature and role of women." In the past year, the women's movement towards liberation has become increasingly involved in the articulation of political radicalism.

Writing in the December '69 issue of "Ramparts," (in an article entitled, "Why Women's Liberation") Miss Dixon observed: "A year ago the movement stressed male chauvinism and psychological oppression; now the emphasis is on understanding the economic and social roots of women's oppression. . .But the most striking change of all in the last year has been the loss of fear. Women are no longer afraid that their rebellion will threaten their very identity as women. They are not frightened by their own militancy, but liberated by it."

New Militancy

Dixon believes that this new militancy was borne of the modern women's realization that she and the equally oppressed black have provided a reserve labor pool essential to the maintenance of a capitalist system. This realization, in combination with three significant social trends has produced the rebirth of women's liberation movement of the 1920's. First, following World War II, women comprised more than one third of the nation's labor force. These working women however were forced into "lower-paying, service, clerical and semi-skilled categories." In 1940 women occupied 45 percent of all professional and technical positions; by 1967 this number had declined to 37 percent.

Wasteland of Bridge Parties

The end of the 1950's also produced an overwhelming disillusionment with the quality of suburban life. "A generation of women woke up to find their children grown and a life. . .of housework and bridge parties stretching out before them like a wasteland."

The growth of a female labor force, and the disillusionment with the limitations of suburban life were accompanied by the growth of a third crucial social

Continued on page 5

WOMEN'S LIBERATION SYMPOSIUM

MARCH 7 - 8, 1970

SATURDAY, MARCH 7: Marlene Dixon, a sociologist at McGill University and a leading activist in the Women's Liberation Movement, will speak on Women's Liberation in Dana Auditorium at 7:00 p.m.

At 8:15 p.m. there will be a panel discussion in Proctor Lounge. Participants will include Miss Dixon, Dean Erika Wonnacott, Professor and Mrs. Nicholas Clifford, Nancy Kury (a Middlebury graduate now at Yale Law School), and Miss Elizabeth Donahue.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8: Marlene Dixon will participate in an informal discussion in Proctor Lounge.

THE CAMPUS

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VOL. LXV — MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1970 — NO. ~~17~~ 16

Novelist Crews To Speak About Southern Literature

On March 6 at 4:30 p. m. in Dana Auditorium Harry Crews will read from his own work and talk about Southern writing in the Sixties.

Mr. Crews is on the staff of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, which convenes every August on the Bread Loaf campus of Middlebury College. He came to Bread Loaf on a Fellowship in 1968 and returned as a staff member in 1969. Two of his novels have been published: **The Gospel Singer** in 1968 and **Naked in Garden Hills** in 1969. His third novel, **This Thing Don't Lead to Heaven**, is scheduled for publication in April, this year.

Mr. Crews teaches literature and writing at the University of Florida. His stories, essays, and articles have appeared in **Sewanee Review, Georgia Review, Florida Quarterly**, and other journals. He was born on a farm in Bacon County, Georgia and brought up there. His novels have Georgia as their setting.

"Absolutely Brilliant"

Edward A. Martin, Assistant Director of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference and Associate Professor of English, said recently: "I first met Harry Crews at Bread Loaf, which is a high state of mind with a geographical location. I'll be accused of Bread Loafian exaggeration, but my steadiest evaluation of his writing is that it is absolutely brilliant. I read his first two books with the same joyful shock that came at reading for the first time William Faulkner's major novels, and Nathanael West's, and maybe also Thomas Wolfe's, when I was younger. And I would compare reading Crews to the surprise and clarity of Norman Mailer at his best.

Indian Wrestler

"When he talks, he walks back and forth with the grace and energy of a caged tiger. I hope the stage in Dana is big enough for him.

"He used to be a drill instructor in the Marine Corps; his language and tone when talking about writing and literature borrow from that experience. He's an avid motor bike rider and wants to try skiing when he's here. In '68 at Bread Loaf he was champion Indian and Finger wrestler, among other things, and has had no challengers since then."

Harry Crews
Photo by Golhke

DRIVE CAREFULLY

Program for disadvantaged Students passed by Faculty

By NANCY GRIMES

The faculty on Monday voted unanimously to approve the establishment next fall of a special interdivisional program for disadvantaged students.

The program, proposed by the Educational Policy Committee, is "designed to deal with a broad range of intellectual disciplines and to introduce students to a variety of knowledge. It will not be strictly remedial, but a defined, structured, organized program of instruction. . ."

Speaking strongly in favor of the Faculty motion was Dean of Men Dale Deletis, who taught in the winter term compensatory course for the group of black freshmen who flunked out first semester.

Educational Handicaps

He saw three distinct problems for most black and minority group students entering Middlebury: first, the 'cultural lags' in their backgrounds; second, their general inability to conceptualize; third, their lack of discipline and ability to study in a sustained, concentrated manner.

The new program aims to overcome these educational handicaps by emphasizing intensive work on study skills: supervised studying, frequent writing and rewriting, and note-taking — all taught largely on a one-to-one basis.

The Black Math

In response to questions about the nature of the content and the quality of instruction in the course, Arnold McKinney, Assistant to the Dean of the College, stated that he felt that Middlebury faculty members were qualified to teach the course and that they would determine the content.

When asked about the appropriateness of white instructors for black students, he pointed out that while it would be ideal to have three black faculty members and one black administrator running the program, "there is no black math, or black way of taking notes. . ."

Recruiting Difficulty Float

The College furthermore has encountered great difficulty in recruiting even one black faculty member or administrator. The EPC proposal recommends that the program be staffed by three present members of the faculty, each devoting approximately 1-3 of his teaching time.

According to McKinney, if the College did not start the program until additional faculty members could be hired for the specific purpose of staffing it, the delay would be interminable.

Middlebury Faculty Qualified

Assistant Professor Cabot, chairman of the EPC, agreed that Middlebury faculty members were qualified to teach in the program, because they would be teaching within their own fields.

Considerable department time will have to be devoted to the program, said Cabot, so that its success will depend on the goodwill of the entire faculty.

Asked to explain why credit received for this course of study should count towards the BA degree, Cabot said that the EPC did not think the Middlebury degree would be compromised because the teaching would be done by Middlebury faculty members and the course mater-

Continued on page 8

Classics Saved

President Armstrong announced at the faculty meeting that neither the Classics department, nor its major had been suspended.

He also assured the faculty that he had no intention of disbanding the department, but that in such a case, approval from the faculty would be necessary.

Tuesday morning, Armstrong informed Associate Professor of Classics William Harris that he wished to continue the program with Harris and a faculty member from another school who would come to Middlebury once a week to teach a single course. Harris told the president that he did not feel a viable major could be offered with a one and one-third man teaching staff.

Arthritis researchers have established that rheumatoid arthritis, the worst form of the disease, involves a kind of civil war inside the body, in which the body's defense system mistakes friend for foe. The Vermont Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation says that progress in understanding the disease is much faster than most people realize.

Taj Mahal

in concert at Windham College, Putney, Vt.
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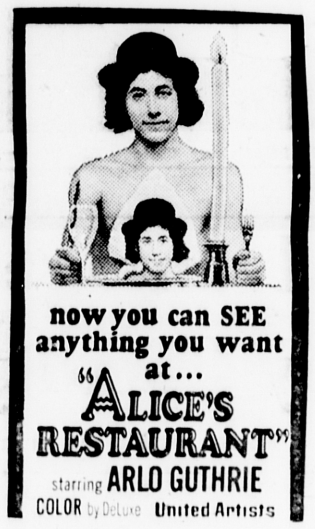

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NEWS SHORTS

Y. O. U. APPLICATIONS

Application for positions in the Y. O. U. summer program are now available at the information desk in Proctor Hall, or from Del Hunter (Forest West 116) or from Dean Dale DeLetis.

VOICES SINGING

Anyone interested in singing in Bach cantata No. 80 "A Mighty Fortress is Our God" should meet with Dr. Fanning to plan for a May performance. Go to Mead Chapel next Monday evening at 7:45. Everyone is welcome, including monotones.

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College Governance

The Governance Committee will recommend to the President a new internal committee structure for the College later this month. The Committee will attempt to implement the new structure by next Fall. The plan will probably have to be approved by the President, Faculty, Student Senate, and Board of Trustees before it will take effect.

The proposal outlines four major "Councils" in an effort to identify where decisions are made, and to involve all constituencies of the College in decisions affecting major educational policy or major concerns as an educational community.

The proposed structure would abolish the Student Senate "in favor of a Community-type government." A total of twelve students would be elected to serve on the four Councils. Other students would serve on the ad hoc subcommittees of the councils.

Other major changes from the current structures would be the inclusion of two students and two faculty on the Resource Council, which would consider major policy changes.

After submitting the recommendations to the President, the Governance Committee will hold a "smoker," an informal discussion, with faculty and students.

B S M U Recruitment Effort

A group of sixteen high school and junior college students visited Middlebury February 21 and 22 as part of the continuing effort to recruit more Black and minority group students. The weekend was sponsored jointly by the Admissions department, Black Students for Mutual Understanding, and the College administration.

The students, ten men and six women, were introduced to various aspects of Middlebury life through informal meetings with faculty, students, and members of the administration.

The program, which was originated last year on a smaller scale, was primarily planned by BSMU, with special aid from Arnold McKinney, Assistant to the Dean of the College. About thirty-five students from New York, Newark and Philadelphia originally were invited to spend the weekend at Middlebury. The Admissions department paid for the transportation cost of all those who accepted, while BSMU took care of all the arrangements. Most of the students have already applied to Middlebury and the rest were considering applying.

The general reaction of the visitors was reported to be highly favorable. Although a few of the students were apparently not interested in Middlebury and came up for little more than a free trip, all left with a favorable impression of the school.

Co-ordinator Arnold McKinney felt that as a result of the program, Middlebury had become the first choice of a large percentage of the Black applicants.

Senate Discusses Yearbook

The Student Senate has asked the Kaleidoscope to come up with proposals for cutting its budget next year.

The Senate in its Sunday meeting discussed with editor Paul Paletti the problem of continuing the yearbook in its present form. The Kaleidoscope takes $9,337 out of the Student Activities Fund of $37,200. The Senate is currently considering allocating funds toward a craft center, new dark rooms and relocating WRMC.

The question was also raised whether or not the students would pay this amount for the publication if it wasn't included in the general fee. The Activities Fee money produces 1600 copies of Kaleidoscope for the student body, and pays the salaries of the photographers and editor.

Suggestions made to cut down costs include a soft cover, reduced number of pages, exclusion of the senior section, and subscription fees. A representative from Woodland Publishing Co. was present for questions about costs of publishing a pictorial booklet versus a regular yearbook.

The question of salaries for Class 1 organization i.e. **Kaleidoscope,** WRMC and **The Campus,** will be the subject of discussion in next week's Senate meeting Sunday night at 7:00.

YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT

SO EAT SOME GOOD FOOD
FOR CRYING OUT LOUD

THE DOG TEAM

Educational Policy Group Considers Relaxing Divisional Requirements

By JOHN BELL

The Educational Policy Committee has decided not to undertake a comprehensive review of the curriculum this year. Instead it will prepare an intermediate plan that would include a recommendation for easing distributional requirements.

In an interview with **The Campus** chairmen of the EPC Frederick Cabot emphasized that no distribution requirements changes had been made, and warned against gambling on their possible elimination. He said that any changes would probably not affect this year's graduating class.

Cabot reported that the EPC had received a recommendation from the Natural Science Division in favor of abolishing all group requirements. He said the EPC was also considering a "temporary proposal" to require students to fulfill only three of the four group requirements. The Language and Natural Science Divisions oppose this proposal because they feel it discriminates against them. They each believe that their division would be the one avoided by the students.

However, these departments, Cabot said, realize that "they are forced to give courses for a great number of people who are not in the least bit interested in the material, or even in the discipline."

Cabot said that the EPC will try to issue "a general prospectus paper" to the College community "to gather the pros and cons" of proposals now in the EPC, including the freshman program of Dean O'Brien.

He cited questions of staffing as well as various recommendations in the Freshman Program proposal as contributing to the delay in formulating a recommendation. There is "a considerable split" in the EPC as to whether freshman are capable of completing independent study, he added.

The Independent Study aspect of the Freshman program Cabot said was probably "unrealistic in terms of course loads and available human resources."

Cabot feels that many of the proposals in EPC represent a change in the philosophy of Middlebury education. But, he added, "Whatever we do in academe has a way of following a cycle, of moving towards "liberal education,' then away from it towards 'specialization.' "

"I think that what we try to do is to respond to the temper of the times, both from the student's point of view, and from society's. We respond very slowly, so by the time we get these things done, usually things have changed again, and it's time to keep changing."

THE GRIND

For the average man a week consists of five days of wrest and two days of rest.

Republican Club Discusses Support of Candidates

By ANNA WARROCK

The Middlebury Young Republicans met last Tuesday night to discuss Lieutenant Governor Hayes's announcement that he would run for governor.

"The club will back whatever candidate the Republican party decides on," said Jim Douglas, president of the Young Republicans. "Personally, I don't think Hayes has much of a chance. Governor Davis has the party machinery solidly behind him, and the people feel he's a responsible man. Hayes has talked of starting his own party, but I don't feel he has the money or the outside support."

Gov. Davis, elected to his first public office two years ago at the age of 68, was challenged during the primaries of that election of the then Attorney General Oakes, a "liberal" with the Republican "old guard" backing Davis, and given the traditionally conservative Vermont voters, he easily won. Jim Douglas sees the same sort of situation in this election.

"There are Middlebury students interested in helping Hayes, and in the spring he'll be around to gather support," said Jim. But there aren't many young voters in Vermont; I think Davis will have little trouble in being re-elected."

The Congressional and state legislature elections will also be held this fall. According to the county Republican chairman, Senator Prouty will probably be re-elected. One issue might be his vote for the ABM, but once again, he has the party behind him.

In the northern part of the state, there are plans to put "college Republicans," young Republicans just out of college, on the ballots, apparently with Gov. Davis's approval. He has set up a student affairs committee and hopes to get more young, interested people in government. Jim sees the possibility of working with these people.

There will be activities such as leafleting and discussions for interested Middlebury Republicans this fall. As Jim Douglas said, however, "in a traditionally Republican state, there isn't too much the Young Republicans have to do."

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Steve Early, Editor-in-Chief

Editorial

Like so much else that goes on outside the insular world of Middlebury, the recent conviction of the Chicago 7 evoked little discussion and less concern among members of the college community. Elsewhere, on campuses across the country, students marched, demonstrated and even rioted to protest the Conspiracy Trial verdict; at Middlebury, people thumbed their copies of **Time** and **Newsweek** and busied themselves with the inanities of Winter Carnival. While one would hardly expect a major outburst here or even a less dramatic show of opposition, the general lack of interest in the Chicago case is most regrettable in view of its considerable political significance.

The indictment of the country's top radical, anti-war leaders on conspiracy charges has been the most obvious expression of the Nixon Administration's continuing campaign of harrassment and intimidation of political dissenters. The conduct of the trial, the conviction of five defendents and the contempt charges all must be viewed in the context of an increasingly ominous political climate. As New York Mayor John Lindsay warned in a major speech about the trial: "The blunt fact is that we in this nation appear headed for a new period of repression — more dangerous than at any time in years . . . The frenzy, the bitterness, the tumult of the last few years have led many people — including many in positions of power — to expect peace and order to come by whittling away at the Bill of Rights of our Constitution."

The signs of this trend are numerous. The Black Panther Party has been persecuted with a vengenance by local police and federal officials under the direction of the Justice Department. The Panthers have been infiltrated, attacked, often murdered, jailed on vague conspiracy charges, held for months on exhorbinant bail. Like several of the Chicago defendants, they have been the subject of extensive wiretapping and bugging conducted under the Nixon Administration's unprecedented policy of eavesdropping, without prior court approval, on any domestic political group it deems a threat to the "national security." Currently before Congress is the Nixon-Mitchell Crime Control bill which strikes not at the cause of crime but at the constitutional guarantees of the Fourth and Fifth amendments. Only recently there was the Justice Department's bold attempt to subpoena the unedited notes, tapes, and film footage of newsmen engaged in reporting on radical political activity.

Beyond the issue of political repression, there are larger, equally disturbing developments in domestic and foreign affairs which merit the close consideration of the academic community. The Nixon Administration, while feigning disengagement from one civil war in Vietnam, is intervening even further into another in Laos. Nixon proposes to expand the ABM, pursue the arms race, and defend the military establishment against Congressional budget-cutters. Meanwhile, adequate funding of federal health, education and welfare programs becomes a casualty of the fight against inflation and many gains of the civil rights legislation of the 60's are on the verge of being lost before they can be consolidated.

Most disturbing of all has been President Nixon's success in establishing a large and powerful base of support for many of his policies. The know-nothingness of the silent majority can only be counter-balanced by the emergence of informed, intelligent critics who will resist the appeals to ignorance and fear and oppose the reactionary trend of so much of Nixon's legislative program. It is clear that the academic community has a special responsibility in this area.

It is also clear that students and faculty at Middlebury are notable for their low level of political activism and their general lack of political consciousness. Coming issues of **The Campus** will attempt to change this condition by featuring more articles and editorials dealing with important political questions. It is hoped that this effort and the events of the spring, particularly the resurgence of opposition to the war reflected in the plans for a national anti-draft week (March 16-22) will provide the basis for a renewal of political controversy at Middlebury.

O'Brien Replies To Abortion Advocates

BY DENNIS O'BRIEN

There are two different problems that keep getting tangled in the abortion discussion: (1) whether the individual wants the child, and (2) whether the society wants the child. The legitimacy of abortion ought to be regarded differently depending on which of these two wants is at issue. Obviously, the wants of the individual and society may either converge or diverge and it would advance the argument if we examined what happens under these cases.

(a) The individual and the society both want the child. In underpopulated conditions the society wants the child and if the parents want children, this is splendid and harmony reigns.

(b) The individual does not want a child but the society does. Depending on the severity of underpopulation, the society may move from propaganda, to bribes, to virtual compulsion to procure additional births. In the extreme case, say following a world epidemic, I am sure that Prof. Van Vleck would argue that abortion was socially very undesirable and somebody else might insist that the desires of the mother not to carry her child to term were far outweighed by the social necessity to increase the population. Individual desire would be overridden.

(c) The individual wants the child and the society does not. Because of overpopulation the society does not want an abundance of children so that it attempts to alter people's wants for children by everything from propaganda to tax disincentives to compulsion. The level of State intervention will be gauged to the assessment of the severity of overpopulation. In our current situation we use mainly propaganda and there is no direct check on the individual who wants to have a child.

(d) Neither the individual or the society wants the child. Here we are back in harmony but it is precisely at this point that I begin to worry about the meaning of "want." "Want" is a very general term and people "want" everything from the latest mod fashion to international peace. Wants can be based on everything from taste and fancy to profound conviction. In normal moral discourse we sometimes accept a simple statement of want as justification for an action. "Why did you choose that dessert?" "Because I wanted it." But we would probably not accept this conversion: "Why did you refuse to rent that apartmeant to a black man " "Because I didn't want to." Many people would consider this an immoral attitude and presently the State regards it as illegal.

Very few people would accept the argument that a fetus could be "put to sleep" at term because the parent "wanted to." We would even shudder at this excuse for doing away with a family dog. The problem clearly remains whether there is a period, however ill-defined, in the early stages of the fetus' experience where we would be willing to accept as justification for an abortion, "Because I wanted it."

Obviously, if you believe that the fetus has some rights to be regarded as human in some sense even in the early stages, then it seems to me clear that mere expression of want would not serve as justification. Indeed there are probably many justifications dealing with matters like personal inconvenience or preference which would also be ruled out. "I have already made plans for a trip and so I don't want to have this baby."

Wanted Child

Strictly from the side of individual wants, then, I think that some restrictions should be put on the notion of "every child a wanted child." Of course, if one does regard the fetus as outside the realm of our moral concern then these restrictions do not apply any more than our desires in fashion or food require moral justification. Prof. Van Vleck is willing to concede for the sake of argument, at least, that abortion simply for personal preference is immoral but he would justify this "immorality" because of the larger "immorality" which will result if population is not controlled. The immoral choice to abortion can be justified by the demographic good to be achieved.

I think it is very important to underline this distinction since I am sure that both Prof. Van Bleck and Mr. Hileman would be much more careful with the criterion for "wanted" child if it were not that they can fall back on the population argument should the argument from "unwanted" fail to be morally justifying. After all, it is not only that there are trivial or temporary wants that we should reject as excuses for abortion.

Neurotic Fashion

There is, for example, the opposite case of the child who is desperately "wanted" in a neurotic fashion by a disturbed couple in the vain hope that this new life will patch together their marriage. The prognosis for this "wanted" child is scarcely rosier than the one for many "unwanted" children. In short, the motion of "want" seems to me entirely too large and slippery to serve as more than a convenient piece of rhetoric.

A Heavy Demand

If we are to have legalized abortion, then I hope abortion without grave cause will be regarded as a tolerated immorality — rather like war. We should at least make clear that we live under harsh necessity and are not deluding ourselves into believing that the practice is morally praiseworthy. I am afraid that many people regard abortion at will as morally indifferent and that seems to me as unfortunate as regarding war as morally indifferent. We ought to strive for a world in which neither immorality is necessary.

If we pose the problem as Prof. Van Vleck is willing to do as choosing between immoralities (abortion or overpopulation), which way should we turn? I really don't know, but I do think that there are some considerations have have to be brought forward. First of all, I think it requires the most responsible assessment of the facts about population and pollution since in asking society to accept an immorality we are making a heavy demand.

Second, it poses extremely difficult problems for the individual. It is one thing for society as an abstraction to tolerate immoral behaviour because of a larger morality to be gained, but as an individual I cannot magically transform a trivial excuse for abortion into a legitimate one because this abortion will help the population problem. My moral worth is determined by the intention of my action no matter how fate may twist the consequences either for good or ill.

A true - believing ecologist might procure an abortion with the intention of reducing the population problem and one **might** regard that as legitimate in desperate circumstances. But, if my intention is to get that European trip unencumbered, then my action is immoral even if the effect is desirable. Thus, I do not see how the moral burden can be entirely lifted from individual even by the desirable effects which may arise as the unintended consequences of my act.

Specific Replies to Letters

Van Vleck: I think that one has to be very careful in talking about "New" morality. "New" is a pro word in America and one can promote anything from detergents to ethics by labeling it "New." As Prof. Van Vleck points out, the "old" morality of the Catholic Church was better than its "new" morality as

Continued on page 8

Letters

Nebbish?

To the Editor:

One comment on a detail in your reporterage: On p. 4 of last week's Campus col. 4 subter you state: "Harris said he felt like a nebbish." The fact is that I didn't say that, but more important is the question whether I am the kind of person who would have said that.

Look at my picture on the lower left corner of the first page of that issue. You will note a strong, even striking resemblance to Masaccio's St. Paul in the Museo Nationale de S Matteo in Pisa, so strong in fact that he could be best distinguished by his Stoical vissage in relation to his specific role in the nature of things, whereas I seem to be facing my vicissitudes with more of an Epicurean Smile. So near are we physiognomically; then would Paul be the kind to consider himself a nebbish. I ask you? Cultural background might have made him aware of this specific pigeonhole, but surely he would have blinked a second, flashed a sharp look, and said thunderingly: **No, never. . .So I: No, never. . .**

Back to the meeting: We were talking about planning for Classics, and the students realized that I have not been consulted. I said, in an effort to make the issue as clear as possible, "Now, if I were a nebbish, or if there were some reason to think me incompetent, then you might make plans and enter into discussions without consulting me. But the fact is, I am not a nebbish; and therefore you MUST speak with me."

Now look back at Masaccio's St. Paul, and frame a situation in which various apostles were sidestepping the man from Tarsus. Question:. . .(as above). . . Answer: (Just look at those beady eyes, the massive jaw hiding beneath what used to be called in the country regions a spade beard, the set of the head on which rises a gently floating Afro haircut). . .(yes, the answer. . .) THE SAME.

But I am not complaining about the reporter's accuracy. It was probably the exotic quality of the vocabulary which threw his mind, but that's another matter altogether.

William Harris
Assoc. Prof. of Classics

Classics

To the Editor:

I offer this letter principally because I would like to make it known that someone, who is neither on the Campus staff, nor a Classics major, is interested in the, uh, shenanigans that have been going on concerning the Classics and two Classics teachers at Middlebury.

To begin with, there can be no excuse for any liberal arts college to consider not having a Classics department. There can be no excuse for allowing the Classics department to die quietly, in the hopes, evidently, that no one will notice its demise. It was bad enough to have a teaching staff of two for a student body of fourteen hundred; now, there may be no staff at all because there may not even be a department anymore.

Such conduct on the administration's part, while being weirdly admirable as a stunt (now you see it, now you don't), is, again, inexcusable conduct coming from men who supposedly have the college's best interests in mind. It's hardly too sweeping a generalization to make, to say that our whole western tradition is grounded in the cultures whose languages have just been so summarily dismissed from the Middlebury curriculum (from the Latin — currere) by men supposedly intent in supplying students with the best education possible.

Losing A Teacher

In addition, we are losing a fine teacher, who, it would appear, is leaving Middlebury after seven years of unfulfilled promises on the administration's part. Not to mention the one remaining professor who is not even being allowed to teach the courses he wants to teach.

I think everyone acknowledges that the thing with the Buckminster Fuller course was wrong, even those actively engaged in the wrong-doing. The absurdity of the administration's refusing a class to be taught which was not only enthusiastically endorsed by thirty some students but was being offered by a willing teacher; well, it isn't even absurdity.

It's a deliberate move to block students from gaining knowledge in an institution which is ostensibly devoted to higher learning. Sure, there was the technicality of some forgotten regulation which was invoked to keep the course from being taught. But surely Middlebury'sadministration is not so inelastic that it cannot permit one unnecessary rule to be waived without reacting as if all the machinery of school administration were being jeopardized.

Hopeful, but . . .

I don't know what the result of the Classics department mess will be. Hopefully, a more flexible policy concerning student-inspired courses will be instituted; hopefully Middlebury will continue to have a Classics department, but for the time being, it appears that personality conflicts have dictated school policy; and that clumsy attempts have been made to cover up blunders made on the part of an inflexible administration which refused to acknowledge its mistake once it had embarked on its wrong-headed way.

Those committing the mistakes have escaped with, I guess, a fair amount of hassling from those students stepped on. The problem is, though, that all of the students of the college should refuse to let this kind of thing happen. When departments, teachers and students are swept under the rug, who will be left? The dustmen?

John Harris

SDU Joy

To the Editor:

The opening festivities at the SDU's were most enjoyable. The one scene that stays with me occurred when I returned to where the dance had been held. Now it was over, and no one was there. Except for Emperor DeLetis, in all his regal splendor, pushing a broom. He was cleaning up the mess we had made. And for no particular reason, because the college picks up the tab for maintenance people who come and clean up all those messes we will make. It's sort of like having your ass wiped, powdered, and diapered.

And the college also allots three thousand dollars for the SDU's, to be used for anything that strikes our collective fancy, barring booze, bands, and presumably drugs and harlots. Generous? Not expecially, considering that the stipend comes out of the **sixty** thousand dollars we will pay in new fees, most of it allegedly going towards those beautiful new buildings which we, the students, had absolutely no hand in planning.

The Siren's Lure

Too many of us are being taken in by the attractive facades these kindergartens offer. The list of the conned is not small; I fear the name DeLetis heads it. How to escape the sirens' lure. Is there a way out? There is.

Let us consider the alternatives for having fun and-or finding fulfillment in the social maelstrom that is Middlebury College. The male student is presented with the choice of joining a fraternity or not, becoming what is mistakenly called an 'independent.' Rather this last term used to be the alternative, for with the coming of the SDU's, the Independent is as extinct as the dinosaur.

In his place, a new species, the Dependent, has arisen. Dem ol' massahs have tossed the Dependents an extremely small bone from their extremely large plates, a three thousand dollar bone. The new breed stops its

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Motar Board Holds Discussion On Planned Parenthood Program

By MICHELINE FEDYCK

Middlebury students heard Mrs. Teresa King, Executive Secretary of Planned Parenthood and a family planning specialist for the Burlington area, Dr. Clark Bryant, a Middlebury practitioner, and Dr. David Van Vleck, associate professor of Biology, speak on the subject of birth and family planning during the Mortar Board sponsored program on February 19th.

The two hour presentation dealt with both the philosophy and program of the Planned Parenthood Association, as well as the techniques of birth control.

The primary role of Planned Parenthood today is to provide adequate birth control information to low-income women, although it was pointed out that the "real culprits" in the population explosion have been the middle and upper class families who often feel they can afford to bear and support more than two children.

However, the lower income groups have suffered from a lack of information and help regarding family planning in the past. In an effort to equalize the opportunity for air in this area, the association directs its program primarily toward them.

The organization hurdles the obstacles of distrust, disinterest (family planning is often **lowest** on the list of family priorities) and the perennial "But we **like** children." Planned Parenthood responds: "Why don't you adopt some?"

Aware also of the growing number of under-18 and college age women concerned with and using birth control devices the local Planned Parenthood group is planning to open a Birth Control Clinic at Porter Hospital on March 3rd. Consultation fees will be determined on a sliding scale.

The focus of the discussion shifted as Dr. Bryant began to explain the use of various birth control devices. The proper use, necessary precautions and inherent hazards of each device were indicated. Mrs. King revealed that 67 percent of the patients at the Burlington Clinic are utilizing "the pill," while 27 percent preferred the I.U.S. Dr. Bryant went on to point out that voluntary sterilization of either male or female is becoming more and more common among couples who have already established a family of desired size.

The organization's position regarding abortion was briefly mentioned. Considering abortion a private matter between the female patient and her physician, Planned Parenthood would like to see abortion procedures legalized for a greater number of women. An estimated 10,000 women die each year as a result of abortion operations. Legalization would reduce this number to fewer than a hundred.

Dr. Van Vleck closed the presentation with a reference to a recent poll undertaken by **Science** magazine. It revealed the rather disturbing fact that 65 percent of the students and faculty at a well known New England university wished to have families of **three or more** children; only 5 percent expressed preference for one or none.

If these figures (a relatively educated sampling) are any indication of future trends, the biggest "pollution problem," according to Van Vleck, won't be air, water or noise — it will be people!

Women's Liberation . . .

Continued from page 1

phenomenon — that of the civil rights movement which developed into a "moral crusade. . . which harsh political experience was to transmute into the New Left. The American Dream was riven and tattered in Mississippi and finally napalmed in Vietnam."

These three trends have crystallized into a movement involving three major groups: working women, middle class married women and students, each motivated by different objectives. Working women are primarily concerned with economic issues of equal wage and job opportunities; they have experienced an oppression directly related to the nature of industrial capitalism. For middle class women societal oppression has been perpetuated as a form of societal subservience grounded in the processes of "psychological mutilation and injustice of institutionalized segregation, discrimination and imposed inferiority." For the unmarried, middle class student, oppression has assumed the form of sexual exploitation and a view of women, "as sexual objects, being defined in purely sexual rather than human terms."

Manifestations of Oppression

Each of these three groups represents a facet of "the total institutionalized oppression of women." Economic inequality, psychological servitude, and functional, exploitive sexuality are all manifestations of the same "mechanism of oppression."

This oppression has been formularized into an "ideology of male supremacy," structured upon the assertion of the social and biological inferiority of the female. It is this ideology which must be destroyed before the liberation of women can be actualized.

"Indeed, the phenomenon of male chauvinism can only be understood when it is perceived as a form of racism, based on stereotypes drawn from a deep relief in the biological inferiority of women. The so-called 'black analogy' is no analogy at all; it is the same social process at work, a process which both justifies and helps perpetuate the exploitation of one group of human beings by another."

Master and Slave

According to Dixon, women, blacks and other minority groups are united in their exploitation by a "commonality of process" which can be reduced to the basic relationship between master and slave, the oppressor and the oppressed, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Thus racism is a concept which is not limited to the oppression of the black minority, but is indicative of a more fundamental, institutionalized propensity towards the subjugation and exploitation of a group of people consistently characterized in terms of inequality and inferiority.

Dixon believes that the attitudes expressed in the concept of racism, might be more accurately described through the use of the term "social darwinism." This theory involves the application of Darwin's concepts of "natural selection" and "the survival of the fittest" to societal structure. The "fit" succeed and oppress, while the "biologically inferior," remain at the bottom of the economic and social hierarchy. Oppression is synonymous with inferiority and relationships established upon concepts of inequality are equated with the natural development of the social structure.

While most minorities have gradually been assimilated into this structure, the two groups, blacks and women, have remained condemned by their physical "visibility," to be continual victims of oppression. It is for this reason that the most oppressed group of the female population is that of the black woman forced to hear a double burden of sexual and racial "visibility."

An "Outrageous" Notion

At the same time, women are also the most oppressed and unorganized segment of the white population, ignored through the continued existence of "the solid male supremacist beliefs of white radical and left radical men. Even now. . . leftist men find the idea of placing any serious priority upon women so outrageous, such a degrading notion, that they respond with a virulence far out of proportion to the modest requests of movement women."

The refusal of male radical leaders to incorporate the women's liberation movement into their system of priorities has led the politically oriented female to focus her energies upon the organization of the feminine population into a cohesive, educative force, concerned not only with the destruction of the concept of male supremacy, but also with the woman's own attitude towards her role in society.

It is through the role of the wife in society that the subjugation of the female has been

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SEMI-COLLEGE BOWL

Semi-finalists for the G. E. College Bowl have been chosen, and will be practicing in buzzer rounds this week. The team of four will tape for the program on March 29, and will be seen on television on Sunday, April 19. The semi-finalists are: Doug Haneline, Bill Dockery, Tim Tefft, Jim Pratt, Mike Schutt, Mike Schwartz, Steve Kohl, and Andy Wentink.

Hockey Record 15 - 7, With UVM In Second Place; Norton Top Scorer

By ROBERT BUXBAUM

The Middlebury Panthers split two hockey games last week, losing to RPI 6-4, and defeating Norwich 7-2. In the six periods of hockey the Panthers played poorly only once. This came in the RPI loss when RPI took a 4-0 lead in the first period.

A lack of scoring punch and a sloppy defense left Panther goalie Fuzzy Van Wert standing practically alone against RPI's onslaught. Van Wert played exceptionally and for the first eleven minutes, RPI, despite numerous opportunities could not beat him.

At 11:12 of the first period RPI opened with a goal on a booming slap shot that Van Wert couldn't control. In the next 5 minutes RPI scored three more goals. Again Van Wert played well but couldn't stop RPI alone. Of the 3 goals, two followed beautiful saves by Van Wert and the third was a well played two-on-one break.

With two minutes left in the first period, Middlebury gained a 5-3 player advantage on two RPI penalties. The Panther forwards banged away at the RPI goal and did just about everything but score. At one point, a Middlebury center shot at a half open net only to have the shot hit the post and bounce away.

The way the Panthers skated onto the ice for the second period makes you wonder what Coach Wendy Forbes told them in the locker room. The Panthers were a completely different team, outscoring RPI 3-0 in the second stanza. The first goal came at 13:10 of the period with Middlebury at a 5-4 player addvantage. Larry Dixon passed from the blue line to Gary Valby in the corner. Valby shot the puck across in front of the net and Chris Burr put it in.

Four minutes later Brian Iggulden stole the puck and skated with Jim Glynn toward the RPI goal. Iggulden waited until the last minute and passed to Glynn who hit the open net. The Panthers third goal came with only 13 seconds left in the period when Chris Burr stole the puck and pushed it across to Roger Knowles who placed the puck beautifully in the corner.

The third period was much slower than the first two, and there wasn't a goal scored until 10:42 when RPI made the score 5-3 during a Middlebury penalty. The Panthers fought back as John Boothroyd and Steve Anderson assisted Stan Kitman on a goal at 12:00. A minute later RPI scored again and their 6-4 lead could not be surmounted. Both goalies ended up with 35 saves, and both teams played good hockey.

The 7-2 win over Norwich was more of a crowd-pleaser as Middlebury controlled the puck from the opening face off and played good hockey the entire game. Fuzzy Van nWert played another fine game and the Norwich goalie, Doug Robert, also had great moments. Van Wert made only 24 saves, but many of them were very difficult, while the Norwich goalie was barraged by 47 saves.

After one minute of play in the first period, Brian Iggulden got the puck from Dave Norton, skated in front untouched, deked the goalie, and put it in. At 4:31 Grove Nichols deflected a Dave Pierson slap shot into the net. Jim Hurd also assisted.

Fuzzy ranks 3rd, and is the most improved goalie in Div. II. His saves - average per game is 28.4. His goals-against average is 3.36. Photo by Atwater

Norwich made the score 2-1 as they scored from a scramble in front of the net, but this was as close as they were to get.

At 11:35 of the first period the scoring was completed when Rick Kelley passed to Bill Everett. Billy skated toward the front of the net, and as he neared the crease, he flicked the puck in from a seemingly impossible angle.

The second period scoring consisted of only one goal. Brian Iggulden, after passes by Dave Norton and Dave Pierson, skated down the left side of the ice, and turned in across the center. He waited until Robert was forced to commit himself, and then he hit the open spot.

The first goal of the third period was also Norwich's final goal and made the score 4-2. After that it was all Middlebury. Larry Dixon scored with an assist from Gary Valby at 9:58 of the period. Two minutes later the referee disallowed a Panther score on a very questionable call, ruling that the puck was kicked in.

This seemed to fire the skaters up as Rick Kelley came right back after the face off, and with an assist from Dave Norton, scored. The seventh goal was scored by Steve Anderson at 14:30 with assists from Stan Kitman and Dave Pierson. Pierson shot from the point and Anderson neatly deflected the shot past the goalie.

By JOHN STEVENSON

Winter Carnival always seems to find Middlebury men at their sporting best. Even non-athletes get into the act in this biggest and most productive weekend of the Indoor Circuit, where awesome, aggressive play is the name of the game, and where, much to the chagrin of the Foley's man, countless couples strive to get something straight between them.

One in fact forgets that the Field House remains open for anyone who's up for a little ball, or a satisfying workout on the universal gym. And although some might admit that they had a universal gym for Carnival, most Midd-men turn their interest away from the locker room to a more constructive, imaginative realm.

I, for one, however, was continually reminded of the hardwood as I limped through the weekend (**Ohh! POOR John!** Editor's note) with visions of John McClain and Robby Skelley stuffing a basketball down my throat. So, with a refreshed memory, allow me to wrap up the completed BB and hockey races.

UNSTOPPABLE MOB

Delta Upsilon lived up to its pre-season build-up as it cruised through the season without the loss of a single game. After outpointing the Indies early in the winter, the Nestler-Metayer-Skelly - McClain express outscrapped Stewart, and then proceeded to literally blow a skeleton Zeta Psi team off the court.

The Indies and Stewart were tied for 2nd with identical 7-2 records. Gaining momentum as the season wore on, the Indies sunk Zete in overtime, as Jimmie Brown and Ray Rivera hit from all over and Pete Quinn and Marcus Jones controlled the boards. However, their streak was stopped by Stewart in the final game, as Mark Olbrych, Phil Pope, et all, steady performers all winter, were joined by Steve Stratos in engineering the upset win.

Zete somehow lost to the Faculty, and then proceeded to fold. Apathy and injuries were the major factors in the downfall, as big men Ed Lord and Ken Bergstrom have by now probably forgotten their combinations to their lockers. Only Joel Conn, Pearl Monroe, and John Stevenson were left to carry the load against the other bigger teams.

Sig Ep and the Faculty tied for 4th. The Faculty pulled their best grey mares from out the stable for the Zete game, and pulled off the win.

Witteman, Russell, Stitt, Sommers and Sapadin looked like the Nicks as they threw in shots from all over to dumfound the Zetes. Sig Ep also succumbed to apathy, but Bubba Gretzak, John Skelly, and jumpy Mike Goldberger managed to pull them above .500.

Thus with the season finally over,the standings and ALL-BUSH selections are as follows:

STANDINGS: DU, 9-0; IND, 7-2; STEW, 7-2; ZP, 6-3; FAC, 5-4; SE, 5-4; KDR, 2-7; PKT, 2-7.

SCORING: Pope (swt) 21.0 Olbrych (Swt) 16.5; Metayer (DU) 16.1; Brown (IND) 15.5; Skelley (DU) 14.3; Jones (PKT) 14.3; Yunck (KDR) 14.3; Rivera (IND) 14.2.

ALLBUSH: Phil Pope (Swt); John McClain (DU);

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Ski Team Second in East, Loses To Dartmouth: Jumping Still The Nemesis

By SANDY HOLLIS

Middlebury College's 39th Annual Winter Carnival proved to be one of the hardest fought battles for ski supremacy that the East has seen for many years. Eight schools were represented by teams competing at the Snow Bowl on Friday and Saturday. The competition provided a little of every type of action — the expected, the surprising and the tragic. Everything was brought together to provide for a fine weekend, with the amazingly close margin of victory of .47 points going to the Green of Dartmouth College.

The pre - Carnival favorite, Dartmouth, made several changes in their team, electing not to send captain Chuck Bent and strong alpine racer Sheldon Perry, instead "resting" them for the NCAA Championships this coming weekend. Middlebury at the same time made a few changes, inserting senior Steve Smith into the alpine lineup and soph. Joe McNulty into nordic. With these changes, as well as the visitation of the strong squad from Fort Lewis University, Colorado, the Carnival took on an added air of mystery as to the outcome.

The first day of races began with the downhill, set on the new Youngman trail. The temperature hovered near zero, and the course was covered with a fresh dusting of powder, making the run much slower than had been hoped for. The new snow baffled the Eastern teams as far as waxing was concerned, as the Cowboys from F.L.U. dominated the first run. They captured the first three positions, followed a ways back by Midd's Smith.

The second run was much the same story, as FLU Barney Peet, decked out in his metallic stretch suit, flew through the course to gain first place. FLU's Andrews placed second, but their third racer fell, giving third place to Dartmouth's unheralded downhiller, Luke O'Rielly. Smith faltered slightly, finishing in seventh while Middlebury captain Rat Reed put together two solid runs to earn fifth. Midd's third man was Bill Kenney in tenth. Dartmouth however placed sixth and thirteenth to take team honors in the event by only .13 points.

The second event was the cross-country run which featured a strong Fort Lewis team challenged by Middlebury led by national nordic team member, Joe McNulty. As expected, the Cowboys dominated, taking first, third, fourth, and fifth. Only McNulty was able to crack the solid finish, and nearly claim victory. Finishing only 24 seconds behind Frank Lutwick, Joe was a full minute ahead of his next closest challenger.

The second Blue man, Dag Berntsen was in ninth position, with only three runners from Eastern teams ahead of him. Andre McMullen in 23rd gave Middlebury another second place in team standing, 6.66 pts. behind FLU and 1.53 ahead of Dartmouth, putting them in first place overall at the end of the first day.

Saturday morning's slalom began with what appeared to be a one-team domination as Middlebury ran 1,2, and 3, after the first heat. Junior Tom Giebink, Reed, and Kenney in that order were separated by less than a tenth of a second. On the second run, however, Giebink straddled a gate in a tricky flush time, Dartmouth's Gibson moved ahead of Kenney with the fastest run of the day, finishing second to Rat. Middlebury's third man then became Smith who skied smoothly to a tenth place finish, giving Coach John Bower's team a solid lead going into the last event of the Carnival.

This set the stage for the afternoon's jump. The first jump was highlighted by the appearance the jumping of FLU's Peet in alpine ski boots and downhill skies and Miller's leap of 170 feet, as well as Dartmouth's Berry showing beautiful style together with good distance.

As the wind and the snow flurries increased, Middlebury's hopes of victory lessened, for while the fine team of jumpers from Hanover showed their abilities, Midd failed to duplicate their good performance at Williams.

John Guest led the squad in the fourth position, followed by Hugh Barber in eighth, and Bruce McLaughry in a disappointing thirteenth. Dartmouth's 1, 5 and 9, gave them both the event and the meet by a scant .47 points for the closest Carnival victory ever.

Coach Bower's team, second place in the East, is now preparing for the final meet of the season, the NCAA Championships at Cannon Mountain in Franconia, New Hampshire, this weekend, where they hope to improve on last year's fifth place finish.

The appointment of Dr. Marc J. Musser as chief medical director of the Veterans Administration was announced recently by Administrator of Veterans Affairs Donald E. Johnson.

Liberation . . .

(Continued from page 5)

perpetuated: "The institution of marriage is the chief vehicle for the perpetuation of the oppression of women." Dixon feels that the "free labor" aspect of the woman's wife's function is one of the most blatant examples of "economic" exploitation and psychological mutilation.' "The housewife role, usually defined in terms of the biological duty of a woman to reproduce and her 'innate' suitability for a nuturant and companionship role is actually crucial to industrial capitalism in an advanced state of technological development." This household work however, lies outside the money economy, and in a society "in which money determines value," the woman's work is thus considered to be valueless.

Most Exploited Sector

Woman's economic exploitation extends beyond her wageless labor within the family context to the inequalities of the competitive male business structure, where she has "always represented the most exploited sector of the industrial labor force." Even superior education does not guarantee a woman equal job opportunities; women, regardless of their educational achievement are concentrated in the lower levels of salary and occupation.

The majority of women must be satisfied with clerical positions for which they receive, on the average, $1600 less per year than their male counterparts. Of the entire female working force, only 13 percent are professionals and they earn $2600 less than men engaged in similar positions with similar educational backgrounds.

Again the greatest burden of inequality in this area is borne by the 2.5 million non-white women in the American labor pool 94 percent of whom are black, and earn $3800 less than white men, $1900 less than non-white men and $1200 less than white women.

"There is no more bitter paradox in the racism of this country than that the white man, articulating the male supremacy of the white middle class, should provide the rationale for the oppression of black women by black men. Black women constitute the largest minority in the United States and they are the most disadvantaged group in the labor force."

Middle-class Housewife Of the 50's: The American Dream?

The middle class housewife of the 1950's has also been a less-publicized victim of occupational inequality. It is these "bourgeois working women. . .forced into working class life who are the first to become conscious of the contradition between the 'American Dream' and their daily experience."

The rapid expansion of the women's liberation movement is partially due to the increasing sense of frustration women in all economic levels are experiencing today when confronted with supra-imposed limitations in the form of male supremacy, marriage and wage labor inequity. A society which denies a large number of its members the possibility of "personal integration," and fulfillment must be altered radically and violently.

"Women must learn the meaning of rage, the violence that liberates the human spirit. The rhetoric of invective is an equally essential stage, for in discovering and venting their rage against the enemy — and the enemy in everyday life is men-women also experience and the justice of their own violence. They learn the first lessons in their own latent strength. Women must learn to know themselves as revolutionaries."

Bush League . .

Continued from page 6

Mark Olbrych (Swt); Rob Skelley (DU); Barry Metayer (DU); Jimmie Brown (IND); Pearl Monroe (ZP); Steve Crowley (ASP).

MOST VALUABLE PLAYER: Rob Skelley.

The Quitters Gain the Crown.

For all practical purposes all that remains is for SE to lose to ASP, and ZP to the Indies, and for the frosh to play the PKT ghosts. The Indies have sown up their first championship of the year, as Nat Ayer, Bill Shepardson, Hardy Brewster and Co. left behind a wake of bewildered skaters, including the freshman team. Word has it that the varsity is next, but unfortunately coach Wendy Forbes, in one of his incredibly literate pep-talks to his boys, decided not to risk any further injuries with the ECAC's coming up, etc. . .

Slug owes most of its success to the fanatical support of its fans. For each game, the stands are packed with the entire house, plus a horrible conglomeration of contact-loving Green Mountain girls. **Actually**, the team's depth, and the skating of Browne, Post, Hard, Faust, and the scrappy fourth line, has led to the defeat of everyone, but you know you. . .

DU had Stasz, Gilhooley, Berry, and a host of others (including goalie John Baker) but lacked the desire to put out a really serious effort. The defending champs have lost a close one to Slug, and a not so close one to the Indies, but another loss is not foreseen.

For Sig Ep, the Tuohy-Taplan-Gooding combo failed to live up to its potential, as did the Hodgeson-McGrath-Wilson line from CP. Zete had promise too, in the John Ferguson, Mark Nyvall, and Tubbs Tobin trio, but they lacked the ability to organize, while PKT, despite some awesome skating and brutal checking by The Iron Man, could only manage a win over hapless KDR and a tie with Zete.

STANDINGS: Ind, 7-0; ASP, 3-1; DU, 4-2; SE, 3-2; CP, 3-2; ZP, 2-2; Frosh, 1-3.

SCORING: Brewster (IND) 9; Ayer (IND) 8; Shepardson (IND) 7; Morgante (IND) 5; Whipple (IND) 5; B. Wilson (CP), Gilhooley (DU), and R. Wilson (IND), all 4.

ALL - BUSH: Ferguson (ZP); Ayer (IND); Shepardson (IND); Brewster (IND); Baker (DU); Post (ASP); Tuohy (SE); McGrath (CP).

BUSH MOVES

Over the last couple of months there have been so many Bush Moves that to mention all of them would require an entire article (And that of course would never possibly happen, right Hobson). So for the sake of brevity I will just list a few of the things that so many of us consider truly **BUSH**: John Mallouk's beard, Paul Witteman's sideburns, the Carnival Queen elections, John Oleoski's fist, Iron Mike's record carnival date, Chris Davis' first stone, the ZP Green Mt. Cattle Drive, no soccer intramurals, Neil Kavasnik.

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DATE: March 9, 1970

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Abortion Reply...

Continued from page 5

far as he is concerned (Why bad biology — the tolerance of abortion before "quickening" — makes good morality, is very strange.)

Beyond the rhetorical dangers of "new moralities," I think there is some argument which would say that certain moral principles do not change. Justice was absolutely central to Greek morality and they gave it classic statement. What we have done over the years is to discover new "facts" about the world which have enlarged the scope of justice. We ought not to treat races differently because they are not different, and the Greeks would have said that it is unjust to make a discrimination where there is no difference.

The problem at hand is the **old** problem of justice: is there **sufficient** difference between the **early** and late fetus to justify **different** treatment. There **should** be some positive criterion which can be pointed to and regarded as morally significant.

Prof. Van Vleck wants a realistic solution to the population problem. I am really not so sure that abortion is all **that** realistic. Unfortunately, in great areas of the world abortion would be regarded as utterly unacceptable. In countries dominated by Catholic values (most of the Western Hemisphere except for the United States and Canada) what real expectation is there that abortion will be publicly accepted? This may be deplorable but it is a fact to be taken into account in planning a strategy for population control.

Why is sterilization not realistic? Prof. Van Vleck says that the world hasn't agreed to this. True. As a matter of fact it hasn't even agreed to population limitation. Why can't one encourage the choice for sterilization which is morally neutral instead of the choice for abortion which is not. At this point, the argument tends to turn subtly over to the problem of the **individual** unwanted pregnancy which, of course, can only be solved by abortion. But that is a different issue.

Hileman: I simply would reject the Bergsonian line about developing "humaness." If Socrates in prison is more of a man than in diapers then it is less wrong to kill the infant than the developed philosopher. But I think it would be equally immoral. One should resist talking about scales of "humaness" because it is a dangerous weapon. Biological tests for "human organism" are a trifle dry and clinical but they are objective and not easily subject to political manipulation.

Beecher: If one believes that the fetus is to be drawn into the realm of our moral concerns, then it seems to me it cannot be simply an individual decision to abort. Without using the loaded notion of "human life," consider that Professor Van Vleck (and I) would agree that other forms of life should be drawn under man's moral concern. Consider the efforts made to preserve the infant whooping crane and the general concern for conserving animal and plant life. If the state has an interest in limiting my freedom to cut down a tree, or shoot a deer, or catch a blue gill, why is the life of the human fetus left wholly to individual discretion? Is it simply because, like flies, there are too many of them and they are a nuisance which we can eliminate at will?

Final Problems for Pro And Anti-Abortionists:

(1) Anti abortionists — what is your attitude to be if the society is determined to utilize abortion? Even if one believes it is evil, would it be better to have it legalized to lessen the danger to the other — so that there is only one killing and not two? It is rather like legalizing prostitution to control some of the worst aspects of the trade or, as a student recently suggested to me, having the College inspect incoming hallucinogens so that no one is wasted on bad stuff. (But how far do you go down that road? If there are concentration camps for Jews, better they should be clean. If they are to be exterminated, better painlessly, etc., etc.)

(2) Pro-abortionists — are we so lacking in legislative imagination that we cannot write abortion statutes which will cover "grave and compelling cases and check the frivolous and trivial ones? Unfortunately, so many appraisals of wants are ephemeral, shallow or self-indulgent that a simple announced desire not to carry the fetus to term seems a slender excuse for disposing of life.

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Letters...

(Continued from page 5)

yelping and becomes very quiet, for the bone appears larger than it really is.

Fat & Placid Students

The Administration is getting a deal — fat, placid, content students — the likes of which has not been seen since the sale of Manhattan Island.

Now for that second alternative: those pillars of sloth, those prime examples of all that is archaic, the fraternities of Middlebury College. But also: that control their own social programs, that serve their own meals, that remain autonomous and free from the bureaucratic mire.

Watch the houses, watch them for changes. The fraternity system is going to survive, and that is going to have to mean change. Watch for the houses getting together, under the nervous glances and perhaps active opposition of an Administration that will do anything to insure the success of its multi-million dollar experiment in social control. To the Class of 1973 and to you who never gave us a chance: rush will probably occur this spring, and it's a question of your freedom, nothing more, nothing less.

Big Brother is sitting in Old Chapel, waiting. Believe it. **In fraternal love, brothers and sisters,**

Jay Glassman
President, IFC

Arthritis costs the nation more than $3 1-2 billion per year through absenteeism, loss of revenue from taxes and drain on welfare rolls, according to the Arthritis Foundation.

Faculty...

Continued from page 1

ial reviewed by the Faculty.

Students in the program will take two course units of special study in the fall of their freshman year, one in the Winter term and one in the Spring term all with full course credit.

Not remedial, but experimental

Professor Robert Pack emphasized the Faculty's responsibility to approve the content of the program just as it would the content of any other part of the curriculum. At his suggestion, an amendment to the proposal was adopted so that the Administration Committee, which is given oversight of the program, will recommend any necessary changes to the faculty for approval.

All those who spoke in favor of the proposal emphasized its experimental nature. But most agreed with Arnold McKinney that it is necessary to "take a chance."

Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien will have overall responsibility for the program. Entering disadvantaged students and others who show deficiencies in study skills are to be placed in the course by O'Brien and the course administrator, yet to be named.

The EPC also recommended that "funds be made available to disadvantaged students who in the judgment of the Dean of the College and the committee on financial Aid require additional time to complete the A. B. degree."

What we need is a world in which it is safe to be a teenager.

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CLOSED SUNDAY